could not afford to marry, and refused, even though the Emperor tried to compel mar-riages—a solemn fact which ought to be a warning to every young man and woman to cultivate economical habits, so that they can afford to marry, and save their country destruction-the Gazette thus con-

cinden:

"We must encourage plainness and simplicity of living. We must turn wealth into channels of utility, and not of luxury. We must endeavor, by all means, to create a middle class, not amenable to fashion; and we must foster and encourage young men in marrying young, living frugally, and turning the riches, which their industry accumulates, into useful and beneficent channels."

It is our purpose to consider whether early marriages should be encouraged as a blessing to the parties, a good to society, and a patriotle service to the country; but we might digress to inquire whether there is any foundation for the premise that marriage tends to the power and preservation of the State, and celibacy to its weakness and destruction. The Gazette finds two circumstances in Roman history; one that some young Romans were reluctant to marry on compulsion; the other that the Roman Empire declined. According to the rule of the true statistician-a science for which the Gazette is somewhat distinguished-when two circumstances are coincident, one of these must be the cause, and the other the effect, and the Gasette concludes, of course, that the refusal of the young Romans to marry caused the decline in the power of the Empire.

The reverse of this was the theory of the law given to the Hebrews directly from Heaven. That recognized the unfitness of a married man for the defense of his country, and provided that he should remain at home for a year after be had taken a wife, no matter how great the public danger. We pre-sume that no advocate of early marriages will argue that he was any less disqualified for war, or any more willing to face death at the end of a year than he was during that time; therefore, this rule is, in effect, a recognition that marriage is, to some extent, a permanent disqualification for service in war. Our Govenlistments for the army, and almost excludes married men. The decline of the martial spirit has always marked national decay, and if marriage unfits a man for war, celibacy can hardly be held responsible for the sad fate of Rome, nor very threatening to our national

power.

If marriage is a conservator of national vigor, polygamous nations ought to be most powerful, for they carry it to the greatest extent; but it has not saved the Turks, nor did it the Jews, and the decline of their power and martial spirit began when marriage was carried to such an extent that Solomon had seven hundred wives and three hundred concubines. It is sincular that the writer in the Gazette should be oblivious to these statisties, and to the fact that power has left Oriental nations where marriage is most extended, and has settled with nations where it is most restricted, and where celibacy most

The writer arrives at the conclusion that the rich should live frugally (thereby letting their wealth accumulate) in order to encourage economical habits that will enable young to marry. But this is another fallacy in the premises, which we must notice before we take up the conclusion. Young men of the middle class naturally expect to improve their position, by pushing forward to emmence in their profession and success in their business. An ambitious young man of this position is least likely to handicap his progress with a "young family." None marry so generously as beggars and those whom generations of poverty have made hopeless of any rise, and it is proverbial that children are the poor man's blessings. If the Gazette wishes to encourage marriage and young families, it must suppress the ambition to rise in the world, and encourage unthrift and reckless poverty. It is singular that so statistical a journal should be so ignorant of the effect of poverty in increasing population.

Mr. Buckle, in his History of Civilization, undertakes to show by statistics that marringes and population increase and decrease in proportion as food is cheaper or dearer. showing that our affections, which we are prone to think governed by affinities, are subject to fixed natural laws. But he illustrates this by the early marriages and immense increase of the Irish peasantry, who live chiefly on potatoes, on which diet, he says, more population can be supported, to the acre of ground, than on any other. Ireland should be quite a little heaven on earth to the Gazette, which holds that early marriages and young families are the foundation of all virtuous society and of growth in

Christian grace.
But Mr. Buckle, like other statisticians, has seized on two coincident circumstances and made one the cause and the other the effect, and from that derived his theory that our holiest affections go up and down with the price of a barrel of pork. It is unsafe philosophy, and as the Gazette is somewhat given to the statistical line, we will illustrate. The Roman Empire rapidly declined after the conversion of Constantine and the establishment of Christianity as the religion of the State. Statistical philosophers, like the Gazette and Mr. Buckle, would of course derive from this striking coincidence the

theory that Christianity is fatal to a nation.
But Ireland is really one of the dearest food countries; and the dearness of desirable food drives the poor to the coarsest kinds, so that one of Mr. Buckle's premises draps out. We might as well say that the coarse food on which our poor people live is the cause of their marrying freely; and yet we doubt if in an individual case, taking a young man off a diet of porter-house steaks and chops, and putting him on turnips and cabbage, would give him any greater propensity to propose marriage; yet society is but an ag-gregate of individuals. The Irish marry freely because it is the natural propersity of mankind, and because they have no skirts.

THE DAILY PRESS hope of bettering their condition to refrom increasing their burden nor any fear of any worse condition for their children than their own. Their condition is that to which the Guzette must look for expanding its foundation of the natural virtues and Christian grace.

But for what should young men be encour-aged to marry early? The virtue which, ac-

cording to the Gazette, can only be saved by a matrimonial safety-valve, is what no young man or woman would like to have credit for The necessity of it for national safety or for growth in Christian grace is, we think, scripturally disposed of. If any young man thinks that he has a call to marry, let him do it on his own responsibility; but not under the de-lusion that it is a duty to society. There is no necessity for any increase of population. There are people enough now. Inhabitants of sparsely settled countries are always most comfortable and virtuous. Density of population always brings extremes of wealth and poverty, increased difficulty in procuring subsistence, depression of labor and increase of poverty, want, vice and crime. The superior comfort of the American people arises from their abundance of land and sparsely settled territory. These are so great that Christians often thank God for his peculiar favor to our country; but the Gazette seems desirons to head off this favor by encourage ing here the same density of population tha is the great evil of the Old World.

The whole theory of the benefit of early marriages, and of its being a duty to society to have children, has its starting point in the command given to the Hebrews to increase and multiply and replenish the earth. But that was to God's peculiar people, for a peculiar purpose, which has been accomplished. Except that people, there is nothing to indicate that it was necessary to the divine purposes that men should multiply; on the contrary, the deluge and the wars which he commanded the Hebrews to make against the surcounding nations, and pestilences and various other visitations, show that He regarded great increase of population with disfavor. Out of a misapplication of this command has grown the common error that it is a service to society, or to the State, to have many children. Let not our young men be led by such a delusion! But when their time ha really come, we do not hold that they should shrink from it, for the shorn lamb has been tempered to the wind hitherto, and doubtless

Our Heavy Cotemporary and His Light

will continue to be.

Our neighbor of the Gazette is doing some thing in the line of gratuitous circulation with a view doubtless to the introduction of his "dime edition." To this, which is a legitimate enterprise, we do not object; but ernment recognizes the same principle in its a knowledge of the fact has awakened in our minds a train of thought which we feel inelined, for a moment, to pursue.

The proprietors of the Gazette propose their dime edition as a popular newspaper, suitable for general circulation; and yet the only difference between this and the dime and a half edition-which never was a popular newspaper-is that the cheaper contains proportion ately less matter than the dearer. The pur chasers pay less money and get less reading -the news and editorial being the same

both. This enterprise is predicated upon the ide that price is the only element in newspaper circulation, which is a mistake. The world of mankind is not so utterly besotted that the popularity of a public journal depends en tirely upon the difference between ten and fifteen cents per week in its cost. If the Gazette were reduced to five cents, continu ing in other respects as it was and is, it would offer very little competition to anything but its own more bulky and costly issue.

Now, although our paper is lowest in pric of any in the city, we do not look upon that fact as the sole, or even the principal element, upon which our success depends. We men to marry young, and to that end we ment, upon which our success depends. We must create a middle class, not amenable expect to make the Passs liked—loved, as a to the laws of fishion, who can afford man or woman is loved-to impress upon it an individuality, so that it will be regarded as a friend, an acceptable inmate of the house and member of the family circle. It is becoming so now-not because it sold for seven cents per week, but because it is the reflector of something beside the interests of classes and the snobberies and conventionalities of what is called society. Having neither a job-office to cultivate, nor aspirations for a higher social position to gratify. we are enabled, now and then to speak outto utter truths which others are afraid to think-and awaken an interest which all the manufactured sensations of our cotemporaries can never excite.

That interest enures to ourselves-make the Passs strong and gives it a place in the hearts of its readers. Every step we take is a foothold not to be lost, because our readers are our friends, and as friends, wish us suc cess in our undertaking. The relation between a public journal and its purchasers, in such cases, ceases to be merely mercantile. It is one of mutual esteem and trust-pleasant and profitable to both parties.

We are forced to look upon this new enterprise of the Gazette as, in some sense, attributable to ourselves. Through our success, it proprietors have discovered that there is field for newspaper circulation hereabout which they had not supposed to exist. They are, besides, perhaps, a very little alarmed. and have adopted this expedient as a tonic to check a perceptible inclination to weakness. They have, therefore, done what they can easily do-imitate the Pages in size, and make an approxima-tive imitation in price; but here their imitation will probably end. They will still-nay they do-adhere to their old world notions of political economy, their mechanical and non-progressive social ideas, their cruel and arbitrary code of public morals, their wooden creeds and cast-iron orthodoxy. They will still worship exterior respectability, and sympathise with large aggregates of dollars and cents, and will meet with just about the measure of success that belongs to that style of journalism.

THE House on Friday tabled the five new Territorial bills. It is to be hoped that they will stay tabled the balance of the session There is not one of these Territories that is not getting along better now than it could with a force of Federal officers to agitate the negro question; and the fatuity of the Republicans in arging on these bills, furnishing a large amount of patronage to the Presi dent, in the face of the experience of Kansas, seems like the madness which precedes

A Mrs. Mills was recently arrested Brooklyn, N. Y., for stealing chickens, which she was in the habit of concealing under be

A Presidential campaign is opening, has campaign is opening, ha ned, or is about to open—as the case may be. It will doubtless exhibit the usual phe nomens, one of which is a propensity to popular oratory. Aspiring and perspiring politicians, young and old, will endeavor to ilastrate themselves, and earn the affections of the parties to which they severally belong, by their oratorial exercitations.

There is a tendency to encourage these displays, under the idea that possibly they may do some good to the party in whose behalf they are made. To make them is called "party service," and is thought to entitle the maker to the good things which the party has the power to bestow. A speech introduces its author to a place and a favorable notice in the party organ, and, perhaps, earns him a little abuse from the other side; which is fame. The inducements, therefore, to "mount the stump," as it is popularly called, is very considerable; and it is fair to presume that during the coming five months the mounting will be as considerable as the inducement. This state of things affords us a fair opportunity to offer a few hints to young orators; the old ones, doubtless, are so wise, that to give them any advice would be superfluous.

The feeling most common with those who go to hear political speeches made is disapcointment. The speaker does not come up to the expectations of the hearer; and in thousands of cases, where, from the demonstrations, the former is convinced that he has made a fine impression upon the audience, the only one he leaves is that of fatigue at his duliness, or contempt for his ignorance. It may be asked, why do people profess to be delighted when they are, in fact, disgusted? Because men go to the meetings of their own party to act a part. They are expected to be enthusiastic. That is their share of the duty: and, therefore, whatever may be said, and however it may be spoken, they look upon it as necessary to applaud.

No man should ever rise to speak until he is satisfied that he has something to say, nor continue upon his feet a moment after he has delivered himself of his ideas. It is a great point with many to speak long; and therefore they continue to drivel in the desperate hope that what they know to be balderdash will be accepted by their hearers as sense. This "flattering unction" is always deceptive; for of the two, the hearers are generally the best advised.

The great rule in all these matters is, "b short." Speak to the point and stop. Audiences always like short speeches. If a man is satisfied that he has made a good impression, he should, by all means, leave off before it is worn away. Let him remember that his most interested hearer is himself, and take pity on those who may not be so highly de-lighted.

Above all things, have some real knowl-edge of the subject—something drawn from higher and better sources than the mingled slang and prejudice of party newspaper arti-cles. The mere retailer of this trash is but the poorest kind of a mechanic. The politi-cian who "crams" himself for an oratorical cian who "craims" nimself for an oratorical occasion, by a course of party newspapers, will in a very few minutes, to the judicious, exhibit the leanness of his capital and the poverty of the fountain from which he draws his information. It spite of whatever pretensions he may set up, he will surely be detected, and will be esteemed accordingly.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. LATEST FROM CHICAGO. SEWARDSTOCK FIRM-OHIO AND MR. SEWARD-WADE STOCK FALLING.

Special to the Tribune. CHICAGO, May 14-10 P. M.—The confusion increases this evening. The confidence of the Seward party is firmer than ever. His friends claim eighty-five electoral votes on the first ballot, and his nomination on the fourth, by the aid of Ohio and parts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Illinois, On the other hand New England is dislodging from Seward. He is not likely to hold half her votes, perhaps not one-third. Minnesota and votes, perhaps not one-third. Minneson and California threaten an early desertion; and the leading men of the four doubtful States say they will stand firm and united against him. The fact that they show no signs of uniting on a common candidate, however. against them. Governor Dennison, of Ohio is here, and it is reported that he and Mr Chase are in a scheme to transfer the Ohio vote to Mr. Seward. Dudley Field, of New York, and his friends, have joined the party of Mr. Bates, and efforts are making to concentrate the opposition to Mr. Seward upon

him.

Mr. Lincoln, however, seems to be gaining ground, and his Illinois friends are greatly encouraged to-night at the prospect of his uniting the doubtful States and the North-

vest.
There is not much talk of Judge McLean, and an old letter of his recommending a temporizing policy toward the South Carolina nullification, is doing him damage.

There is less talk of Wade than before.

Mr. Seward's nomination is possible, but not probable; but his friends can have the chief voice in naming who shall be taken up if he falls.

There begins to be some talk of Col. Fre-

mont, notwithstanding his letter. Mr. Sew-ard's friends say he is the only man who can

and's friends say he is the only man who can beat him.

The proclivities of the Virginia delegation are a matter of some dispute. They are claimed by both Seward and Bates, but will probably be divided. The rest of the slave States are for Bates. Kansas will be admitted, and will vote solid for Seward.

The German Convention to-day did nothing. Only eight delegates were present. They could not even pass a resolution demanding that the National Convention should denounce the famous Massachusetts two years amendment. The German friends of Judge Bates are increasing.

Midnight.—Two or three thousand people poured into the city to-night, and the hotels are crowded to overflowing. The probability of Mr. Seward's nomination increases. His friends say it is all fixed, but the opposition is very strong, and the experiment is so dangerous a one that it will hardly be perfected, even if the power continues, without further reflection and consultation. Men from New England, who came here earnest for Seward, and some of them instructed, have satisfied themselves that the nomination ought not to be made. Much now denends on the course. and somb of them instructed, have satisfied themselves that the nomination ought not to be made. Much now depends on the course of New England. If they act together and against Mr. Seward, he can not be nominated; but at present they are divided.

The Wigwam is in operation to-night, with speeches from distinguished delegates. Mr. Bates is growing, as the alternate to Seward, and seems to afford the best promise of success.

and seems to afford the best promise of success.

An informal gathering, without organization, of the German Republicans from different States, took place to-day, to consult about the best course to pursue to secure the largest possible support on the part of foreign-born citizens for the nomine of the Chicago Convention. The result arrived at was, to endeavor to obtain from the Republican National Convention a plank in the platform for recognizing perfect equality and protection of all citizens at home or abroad, and declaring against any extension of the present term of naturalization, and against any discrimination between adopted citizens as to qualification of voters. There was no Convention, the idea of holding one during the setting of the National Convention, seeming to meet with no favor. vention, seeming to meet with no favor.
Chase, Seward and Lincoln were Presidential preferences. The best feeling prevailed, all present appeared animated, and desired to do every thing to secure a Republican victory in November.

XXXVIO CONGRESS FIRST SESSION,

WARRINGTON May 15. SENATE Certain departmental c Mr. Fugh introduced a bill in addition to the acts for the punishment of crimes against the United States. Referred.

The noise and confusion in the galleries, which are crowded, is so great that scarcely

any thing can be heard.

On motion of Mr. Pugh, the bill amendatory of the act to establish a Territorial Court in Utah was taken up. After some discussion the subject was postponed till Monday next.

The bill for the relief of Anson Dart, Su-perintendent of Affairs in Oregon, was taken up. Mr. Lane explaining the bill. Without action, the special order, Mr. Da-vis's Territorial resolution, came up. Mr. Douglas said he had no taste for dissen-

ous as to the personal or political position any Senator. He had no assault to make sions as to the personal or political position of any Senator. He had no assault to make on any one, and no impeachment of any one's record. He did, however, complain of so much of the speech of the Senator from Mississippi as arraigned his conduct. It would be necessary to refer to that Senator's course in order to explain his own, and he would have the service of the service o

in order to explain his own, and he would take as his text certain extracts from the speech of Mr. Davis, which he caused to be read.

Mr. Douglas said the extracts had conclusively shown that the doctrine of popular sovereignty did not originate with him. It was presented in 1848, with Gen. Cass was the nominee on the basis of non-intervention. It entered into the compromise measures of 1850, was reaffirmed in the platform of 1852 and in the Nebraska Bill of 1854. He then showed that it was continued in Gen. Case's Nicholson letter, which, prior to its publication, was shown around among Southern and North-western Semators, and was indorsed by Southern and other Senators, who were by Southern and other Senators, who were now opposed to him. He read Dickinron's resolutions, offered during the pending of this question, to show that he recognized the doctrine. He was not aware that either Dickinson or Cass had modified their views, yet his record was held up as though he stood alone, a heretic then, a heretic now, stood alone, a heretic then, a heretic now, and unworthy of recognition in the Democratic family. He cited resolutions of the Legislature of Florida of 1847, to show that the doctrine of non-intervention was not then deemed political hereay; also resolutions at Milledgeville, Ga., in 1847, and afterward adopted by several Southern Conventions, opposing all legislation by Congress of slavery in the Territories.

He remarked that many gentlemen who then approved of their resolutions were now conscientiously opposed to them. If he could forgive them for their change, they ought to be willing to forgive him for adherence to his own principles.

Gen. Cass on the fourth ballot had ninety-four Southern votes. Even South Carolina,

four Southern votes. Even South Carolina, when she found she could not elect her own favorite, yielded to the voice of the majority, and gave her adhesion to the champion of squatter sovereignty. The next day the platform was adopted declaring against Con-gressional intervention, and that interference by Abolitionists or others was dangerous. What others? Why, those who now want a slave code. They were then classed by the Democratic Convention as bad as Abolition-iers.

on the succeeding day Yancey brought in a report protesting against the action of the Convention for recognizing the power of the Territories on the subject of slavery, which was identical with the views which caused his withdrawal from the Charleston Convention. He meant no disrespect to Mr. Yancey. They had personal relations of the kindest claracter. He admired the candor and consistency with which he expressed his views, but sbrank with horror from the results likely to follow their adoption. follow their adoption.

Mr. Yanecy's report was rejected by ayes 36, mays 216. Among the nays were—Delaware 3; Maryland 6; Virginia 17; North Carolina 11; Mississippi 6; Louisiana 6; Texas 4; Tennessee 12, and Kentucky 11. Many of which have now withdrawa from Charleston because this doctring was not incorporated in which have now withdrawa from Charleston because this doctrine was not incorporated in the platform. He left the people to decide who had changed. He thought he had conclusively proved that the Democrats proclaimed the doctrine of non-intervention in 1848. The Senator from Mississippi was one of the few who refused to acquiesce; he opposed the doctrines, but supported the Squatter Sovereignty nominee.

r Sovereignty nominee.

Mr. Douglas next showed that the princi Mr. Douglas next showed that the principle was incorporated in the Compromise measure of 1850, and that Clay and Cass asserted the power of the people of the Territories over the question of slavery. He also read from his own speeches to show his position was the same then as now. The Senntor from Mississippi's appeal to the people was unsuccessful. Mississippi elected Foote Governer.

Governor.

In Alabama the result was the same, and Yancey and his colleagues were told that the State had respect for the laws. Georgia sustained the doctrine of non-intervention by 21,000 majority. The secessionists were obliged to become submissionists, and in South Carolina your Rhetts and company were put down by the Union men.

Mr. Douglas said that the Democracy pardouel Mr. Davis, on the ground of his acquiescense in the compromise measures and

quiescense in the compromise measures, and be granted him quarter, Mr. Davis, with intense feeling—"I scorn

Mr. Davis, with intense feeling—'I scorn your quarter."

Mr. Douglas—"Yes, as I scorned yours the other day." He though it strange that those who had been forgiven should now undertake to proscribe the Democracy. He had no intention to proscribe those who entered into their organization and were willing to support the regular nominee. He then took up the Kansas Nebraska Bill to show that the same dostring of progratery enting entered into doctrine of non-intervention entered into that, and read resolutions of the Georgia Legislature of 1854, after its passage, to show that the country understood that measure as

that the country understood that measure as he did.

The House of Representatives understood it in the same way, and Mr. Richardson, who reported the bill, was made the Democratic candidate for Speaker at the next session. He believed that he was as sound on the question as Mr. Richardson. Who had changed since then? Was it he? If Southern men had changed their minds, he had no fault to find, but if they have done so, they ought honestly to show it. If he could forgive them for changing, could they not be magnanimous enough to forgive him for adhering to their former doctrines? He did not believe that the Alabama Democracy would follow the end of Mr. Yancy, than they did in 1848.

Mr. Donglas being exhausted, gave way to an adjournment.

HOUSE—The House met at eleven o'clock. be did.

HOUSE-The House met at eleven o'clock Mr. Boteler from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to remove the United States Arsenal from St. Louis and establish the same and an armory at Jefferson Bar-

Mr. Sherman offered a resolution that the lapanese embassy be invited to visit the House of Representatives, and a committee of five members be appointed to convey to them this invitation, and make suitable ar-

rangements.
Mr. Houston said the gallery was the proper place for them.

Mr. Sherman replied that the Speaker
would no doubt appoint a sensible committee, who would invite the Japanese to eats in the gallery to witness the pro-

edings. Mr. Smith, of Va., said they could go there Mr. Houston's motion to table the resoluon, was voted down by a large majority.

The resolution was passed.

The House resumed the consideration of

The House resumed the consideration of the Michigan election case.

Mr. Gartrell argued in favor of Mr. Cooper, the sitting member, and Messrs. Stratton and Gilmer against him.

The House passed the resolution, ninety-seven against seventy-seven, declaring Mr. Cooper not entitled to a seat.

The House then passed the second resolution, reported by the Committee on Elections, that Mr. Howard is entitled to a seat, by ninety-two against seventy-seven.

uinety-two against seventy-seven.

On motion of Mr. Davis, Mr. Howard was aworn in and took his seat.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to supply deficiencies in the Postoffice Department, for the year ending June 30. It appropriates \$7,699,000, all of

which is for inland mail service. The Postmanter General is to restore the service on all the routes, under the contract of March 4, 1859. This was debated at length, when the Committee rose without concluding the subject, and the House adjourned.

The Fewter Defalcation.

NEW YOUR, May 18.—1t having been excentiated that the difficulty is our Postoffice was in the Receiving Department, Mr. Guthrie, General Agent of the Treasury Department, has been placed in charge of the office until the successor of Mr. Fowler is appointed. Mesura Law and Conover, his socurities, were to have an interview with the District Attorney this evening, when some

curities, were to have an interview with the District Attorney this evening, when some arrangement will be made.

Mr. Fowler is still missing, but it is believed that he will return when his affairs are settled by his friends. Further inquiries into the matter show that up to October, 1858, Fowler's settlements were full and satisfactory. There was then a balance in his favor of upward of \$4,000. The defalcation, or the greater part of it, has occurred within a year.

Mr. Caldwell, Assistant Postmaster, has resigned.

Augusta, Ga., May 15.—Mr. Johnson, Judges Nesbit and Warner, and other prominent Georgians, have written letters, which are published, condemning the seceders at Charleston, and favoring the Baltimore Convention. Hon, A. H. Stephens is appointed a delegate to the State Convention.

Monle, May 15.—A large Democratic meeting was held last night, denouncing the secession at Charleston, and passing a res-olution that Alabama be represented at the Baltimore Convention.

Delegates were appointed to the Selma Convention to be held June 4.

From Arizona. St. Louis, May 15.—The Arizona correspondent of the Republican says that instructions have been received at Fort Buchanan, from the War Department, directing the letting of all contracts for supplies, amounting to nearly \$750,000, to certain party favorities, without advertising for bids. The Provisional Government was meeting with great favor from all parts of the Terri-tory. Crime was diminishing, and thieves and murderers were leaving the country. A company of rangers was organizing in Mesilla, to take the field against the Apacha Indians, under command of Governor Owings

The Covode Committee.

Washington, May 15.—The Covode Committee are still engaged in investigating what appliances, if any, were employed to effect the passage of the Lecompton Bill. It is said that Attorney-General Black will be examined to-morrow.

examined to-morrow.

T. W. Walker, of Brooklyn, testified to-day that Mr. Wendell never made a contract or agreement with him to assist in passing that or the English Bill, although Mr. Wendell gave him \$1,500 at the close of the last n, for what purpose does not appear

Louisville, May 15—P. M.—River rising rapidly, with five feet six inches in the canal. Weather clear, mercury seventy-three. St. Louis, May 15—P. M.—River about stationary, with seven and a half feet to Cairo. All the upper streams are on the decline. Weather clear and very warm.

New York, May 15.—Messrs. Denmau & Co. s carriage manufactory, at Rahway, N. J., burnt last night. Loss \$50,090; insured for

DENISON - CLUTTER. On Tuesday morning, the 15th instant, by the Rev. Wm. Andrews. Bark-ley S. Denison and Miss Martha Agnes Clutter, all of Newport, Ky.

May peace and prosperity attend these now you arts through life, and may their joys come by usful, leaving no vacant spot for care-worn nights or heart-worn murmurings. We heartly wish Bart and Mattie a happy life, feeling certain

"Two souls with but a single thought, HARBIS - LANDY .- At Zanesville, Ohio, on the d instant, by Rev. G. T. Flanders, of Cincinnati, dr. William B. Harris to Miss Jennie, daughter of lenry Blandy, Esq.

DAVENPORT.—In St. Louis, Sunday evening, of selfication of the heart, Ralph O. Davenport, in the ossilication of the heart, Raiph O. Davenport, in the 2d year of his age.
His remains have been brought here, and will be buried from Mrs. A. M. Guild's, No. 334 West Eighthstreet, Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock. His friends and those of his brother, Charles Davenport, are respectfully invited to attend.
REEDER.—On Monday evening, the 14th instant, at a quarter to nine o'clock, of congestion of the brain, Raiph, eldest son of Atlas G. and Mary A. Reeder, aged six years, two months and fourteen clays.

Funeral will take place this morning, at nine o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 121 Mound-street. Friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

to attend, without further notice.

(chg. Times.)

McDONALD.—On Tuesday morning, at eight o'clock, of inflammation of the lungs, Grace, only child of William and Harriet A. McDonald, aged two years and five mouths.

Funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE HON, ISAAC NEAL, PRESDENT of the Boldeev National Union,
will deliver a Lecture, at the Melodeon Hall, THIS
EVENING, May 16. From the emisence this gentleman has attained as a Lecturer, and his success as
a friend of working men, the sadience can not fall to
be gratified. Tickets, 25 cents. They may be obstanted at the door.

BROWN'S CELEBRATED HY-GIENIC Suspension Waste and Skirt Supportion patented December 28, 1800. Every wears:
sus, that from \$0.0 to \$100 webld not induce them to
do without them. A sick lady, wearing one, at the
field House, has not initial down with her clothes on
for two years, she mow lays down with perfect case.
Her fattor says \$1.000 would be no followement to
have her leave it of, as he thinks it will cure her of
complaints canced by clothes hand from the hips, by
which thousands have lost their fives. If you have
say more invalids, bring them on, as we have the
True Satuaritian. If any one will show as good a
form without this Waste as I will with it, I will give
that lady one to still improve her health and case.
Hang fifty pounds to this, and it will not collapse to
touch the hims. A few countries, left in Onio and
other States, for sale, at the Galt House. mylis-d

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